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JOHN A. M'ILHENNY



John A. McIlhenny, who has resigned as member and president of the federal civil service commission, has been appointed by the president to be financial adviser to Haiti.

VOTE ON TREAT

Germany Ready for Plebiscite on Britain and the United States. Peace Terms.

Referendum to Be Taken Day After Conditions Are Published and Answer Sent to Allies Next Day.

Berlin, April 23.—Appurtenances for an election, such as voting booths, lists and clerks, are all in readiness for an cable manner. immediate plebiscite on peace terms, which can be completed all over Germany in 48 hours, according to information obtained from sources close to the government.

Preparations have been going on se-

to the entente 45 hour later, it is usof an affirmative answer would be in case there is an agreement to negotiate details of the terms. Thus if an indemnity is fixed Germany cannot hope to dispute the total, but must be ways and means of payment, it is

It is declared that the cabinet wishes to avoid the responsibility of either refusing or accepting the terms. Therefor a plebiscite is almost certain. It is believed that the result will be a refusal to accept the peace terms, because the people will overlook the consequences of such an act-the maintenance of the blockade, the stoppage of food importations and the accompanying evils which may be expected -in view of their reluctance to sanction harsh terms.

It is asserted that an agreement to negotiate the details of the treaty is absolutely the only basis upon which President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd Germany in her present mood will vote George and Clemenceau were present. in the affirmative.

PROGRESS IN MOVING RUSS

U. S. Officers at Work Sending Home 500,000 Prisoners From Germany.

Coblenz, Germany, April 23.—The task of repatriating 500,000 Russian prisoners in the twenty camps in Germany which have been under the supervision of American army medical officers began a few days ago, according to word received by the American Red Cross here. The work may be completed in about six weeks. The Americans connected with relief work among Russian prisoners number more than a thousand. Allied relief work at the various Russian camps was decided upon several months ago by the allies as a precaution against the Russians returning to their native land and joining the bolsheviki. Under the plan being followed the Russians are released in small groups so as to avoid the danger of their joining the bolsheviki in large bodies.

N. Y. OVER \$100,000,000 MARK

Four New Million Dollar Subscriptions to Victory Loan-Cleveland Reports Over Four Million.

New York, April 23.-Four new millien-dollar subscriptions to the Victory loan were recorded in New York, boosting the total for the city well above the \$100,000,000 mark,

Cleveland, Ohio, April 28 .- Onetenth (\$45,000,000) of the Fourth federal reserve district's Victory loan quota has been subscribed. Cleveland reported \$4,251,000,000 of its \$81,500,-

WILSON NOT TO **ENTER ALLIANCE**

Refuses to Take Any Step That Might Jeopardize League of Nations.

DENY FOE VOTE ON TREATY

Germans Will Be Required to Sign Peace Subject Only to Ratification of Their Government-Deadlock Over Flume Still On.

Washington, April 23.-Administration officials were advised in a confidential cablegram from Paris that in the consideration of problems confronting the peace conference, such as Italy's Adriatic claims and the question of an alliance to protect France from future aggression, President Wilson would take no action which might in the slightest degree jeopardize the league of nations or conflict with its fundamental principles. The message was a reply to a cablegram of inquiry regarding the president's attitude toward a secret alliance, which, according to certain Paris newspapers, contemplated a special defensive pact to be entered into by France, Great

Italy's Claims Cause Anxiety. White house officials do not attempt to minimize the gravity of the situation that has arisen over the claims of both the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs for Flume. It is a situation fraught with grave possibilities, they admitted, but at the same time they expressed confidence that it would be finally adjusted in a thoroughly ami-

Deny Foes Vote on Treaty. Paris, April 23.-Discussion of the peace terms by the Versailles congress after the Germans are called in will not be continued longer than May 15, the Echo de Paris, declares. The city for several days, it is declared. Germans will be required to sign the not consenting that these conditions shall be submitted to a plebiscite, it adds.

Satisfaction is expressed by the Paris press at the speedy subsidence of the flurry over the question of what German delegates should come to Versailles. The deduction is drawn that the only thing necessary to bring about the failure of such dilatory maneuvers by the German is to speak clearly and firmly to them.

It is pointed out that the only benefit, if there be any, which Germany has secured is to delay the opening of the negotiations for a few days. The solution is attributed by the press of all parties to the energetic attitude of the entente, which is accounted a good omen for the success of the Versailles negotiations.

Deadlock Over Italy.

Vittorio Orlando, the Italian premier, was absent when deliberations were resumed at the Paris "White House."

The president and the two premiers went again into the Japanese questions presented by Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda, which were taken up when the deadlock over the Adriatic question was reached Monday.

Germans Accept Condtiions. Paris, April 23.-Germany has notified the allies that she accepts all the allied conditions respecting the Versailles conference. This official announcement was made here, Germany will send the following delegates to the Versailles congress with full pow-

ers to negotiate: Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, foreign minister.

Herr Landsberg, secretary for publicity, art, and literature. Dr. Theodor Melchior, general man

ager of the Warburg bank. Herr Leinert, president of the Prus-

sian assembly and of the national Herr Geisberg, minister of posts

and telegraphs. Herr Schuecking. In all, the Germany party will number 75. The arrival of the delegates

cannot be expected before April 28.

GERMANS ATTACK RED CROSS

Hun Troops Fire on American Mission at Kovno, Report-Lithuanian Soldier Killed.

New York, April 23, - German troops have attacked the American Red Cross mission at Kovno, Lithuania, according to a cablegram received here by the Lithuanian national council from its Paris representa-

The message gave neither the time nor result of the attack. A Lithuanlan soldier was killed in defending the Americans, it was said,



Killing Two Birds With One Stone

OUT IN TURKEY

Soviet Government Is Proclaimed in Constantinople, Says Dispatch to Paris.

REDS IN HUNGARY DEPOSED

Government Under Bela Kun Resigns Under Pressure of Roumanian and Czech Troops-Thirty Thousand Soldiers Desert.

Amsterdam, April 23.—German government troops have occupied Augsburg in Bavaria, after a sanguinary battle with the reds, says a dispatch from Munich. The leader of the Bavarian communist army, former War Minister Reichart, has been arrested.

Paris, April 23.-A revolution has broken out in Turkey and a sovlet government has been declared.

A revolutionary committee has been established at Constantinople, according to a telgram received here from Kiev, quoting the bolshevik representative at Odessa, who says that the furkish consul there has received official announcement of the change in the government.

Hungarian Soviet Deposed.

Amsterdam, April 23.—The Hungarian government, headed be Bela Kun, has resigned under pressure of Roumanian troops, according to a dispatch to the Central News from Vienna quoting reports received in that city by aerial mail from Budapest.

Wild chaos is said to prevail at the Hungarian capital.

It is reported that Czech forces have oined the Roumanians and have defeated the Hungarian soviet troops.

Thirty Thousand Troops Desert.

Budapest, April 23,-The downfall of the Hungarian soviet government is expected here, as a result of the desertion of 30,000 Szekler troops to the Roumanians and new movements against Hungary by the Czecho-Slovaks. It is said that a socialist-democrat regime headed by Sigmund Kunff, present commissary of education, may succeed to control.

STRICTER RULE IN INDIA

Persons Convicted Under Martial Law Can Be Exiled for Life or for Ten Years-Curb Newspapers.

Simla, India, Monday, April 23 .- The governor general has promulgated a new ordinance providing that any court-martial or commission may sentence a person convicted under martial law to transportation for life or for ten years, or rigorous imprisonment for seven years and not exceeding fourteen years. The defense of India rules also have been amended to provide that no newspaper may be printed or published without previous sanction by the local government.

WON'T OBEY DAYLIGHT LAW

Sandusky to Turn Clock Back One Hour on Saturday-City Commission Issues Orders.

Sandusky, O., April 23.-Sandusky will not observe the national daylight saving law after Saturday. City Manager George M. Zimmerman received instructions from the city commission to turn the official clock of the city back one hour on Saturday night, restoring the slow schedule, Members of the commission declared that the opposition to the fast time in this thank him for his co-operation in adcommunity was so generally over varicing the lengue of nations idea, eswhelming that a change was imperative. The city is in the eastern zone, doc rine amendment.

Seven Thousand Officers and Men Crossing the Atlantic on the Leviathan.

OTHER UNITS ON AQUITANIA

Kroonland, Orizaba, the Siboney, Suriname and Many Other American Ships Are Due in the Next Few Days.

Washington, April, 23.-About 7,000 officers and men of the Forty-second (Rainbow) division sailed from Brest April 18 on the transport Leviathan, due at New York April 25, Among the officers on board are Maj. Gen. George W. Reed, commanding the diand Brig. Gen. Douglas Mac-

infantry brigade. Among the units are the One Hundred Forty-ninth field artillery, the One Hundred Fiftieth field artillery. Eighty-fourth infantry brigade headquarters, One Hundred Sixty-sixth intrain headquarters, Forty-second division military police. Forty-second di- also contends that the strategic necesvision headquarters troop, One Hundred Seventeenth sanitary train, less ambulance companies 165, 166 and 167 (which have already sailed), 18 casual among whom is Maj. Gen. Samuel D.

Aquitania Due April 24.

The transport Aquitania, due at New York April 24, has on board the Three Hundred Fiftieth infantry, complete, casual companies; Evacuation Ambu-Fifth and Three Hundred Sixth machine gun battalions (Seventy-seventh division) and 90 casual officers.

The Kroonland sailed from St. Na- entered upon the basis of definite, the One Hundred Ninth machine gun battalion; detachments of headquarters Twenty-eighth division; field and staff, headquarters First and Third battallons, Companies F. G. H. I. K. L and M of the One Hundred Eleventh infantry; machine gun company of One Hundred Thirty-eighth infantry: Twenty-eighth division military police; three convalescent detachments.

The Orizaba, due at New York April 27, is bringing 1,200 officers and men of the Three Hundred Eighth ammunition train; transportation corps companies Nos. 20, 92, 93, 94, 98, 102 and 129; One Hundred Fourth and Two Hundred Forty-eighth aero squadrons; flights A and B of the Eight Hundredth aero repair squadron; nine convalescent detachments.

Siboney Due April 27. The Siboney, due at New York April 27, has on board the headquarters com-

pany, supply section Companies A, B and C of the One Hundred Sixth field signal battalion; headquarters company, medical detachment and Companies A, B and C. One Hundred Ninth | clearly defined principles which should field signal battallon; Four Hundred Sixty-fourth engineer pontoon train; Evacuation Ambulance Company No. 36; 28 convalescent detachments. The Suriname, due at New York

May 3,; Kanawha, due at New York May 9; Alloway, due at New York May 3, and Western Hero, due at Newport News May 2, are bringing a few casua's each.

Wilson Thanks F. Hitchcock. Parts, April 16.—President Wilson ent for Frank Hitchcock Monday to

PRESIDENT WILSON CALLS ITALY'S BLUFF

In Straight-From-The-Shoulde Statement Which Tells Tive World

President Blocks Attempt To Rob Smaller State s of Owtlet To Sea-Pact Based on "Fourteen Points" Is America's Answer To Dead lock.

Western Newspape r Union News Service. Paris.-Italy's |bluff-if it was a bluff-was called by President Wilson in a straight-fron i-the-shoulder statement which tells the world;

1. Fiume in no ci reumstances can be awarded to Italy, but must serve as the outlet and inlet of the commerce of Hungary, Bohen iia, Roumania and the state of the new Slavic group-in other words, that it must be internationalized.

2. That America a md other nations that entered the war after Italy know nothing and will kno w nothing of the secret Pact of Lond on or any other 'private understandings" that prevalled at the beginning of the war.

3. The 14 points are the principles for which America ilought, and they are the only principle s upon which she can make peace.

The President's stritement came as a bombshell, but it cheared the atmosphere. It had the full backing of Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau. Three days ago they read and approved it, M. Clemen.ceau memarking: 'Admirable in every way. I would not change a word."

Italy must reveal whether her ultimatum was or was not a bluff. If it was she will give in, perhaps by gradual stages, but nevertheless give in. If it was not, then her peace delegates will announce Italy's withdrawal from the conference and return to Rome forthwith. The general feeling here is that they will make good their threats and "pull out."

But they may put the question to vote of the Italian Parliament, and In this procedure there is a faint ray of hope for an eventual amicable setthe Italian people as a whole would allow their country to fall from the position of one of the five "Great Powers" directing the League of Nations fantry, One Hundred Seventeenth to that of a virtual outcast nation-all for the sake of Fiume. The President sity pleaded in behalf of Italy's claim to the Dalmatian Islands no longer prevalls, as the Austrian naval menace has ceased to exist. When companies and 40 casual officers, Premier Orlando received President Wilson's statement he immediately called a full meeting of the Italian delegation. President Wilson's state-

ment follows: "In view of the capital importance of the questions affected, and in order of the Seventy-seventh division; four to throw all possible light upon what is involved in their settlement, I hope lance Company No. 64, Three Hundred the following statement will contribute to the final formation of opinlon to a satisfactory solution:

"When Italy entered the war she

zaire for Newport News April 18 with private understanding with Great the headquarters, medical detachment | Britain and France, now known as the and Companies A to D, inclusive, of Pact of London. Since that time the whole face of circumstances has been altered. Many other Powers, great and small, have entered the struggle with no knowledge of that private understanding. The Austro-Hungarian empire, then the enemy of Europe, and at whose expense the Pact of London was to be kept in the event of victory, has gone to pieces and no longer exists. Not only that, the several parts of that empire, it now is agreed by Italy and all her associates. are to be erected into independent states and associated in a League of Nations, not with those who recently were our enemies, but with Italy herself and the Powers that stood with Italy in the great war for liberty. "We are to establish their liberty as

well as our own. They are to be among the smaller states whose interests henceforth are to be safeguarded scrupulously as the interests of the most powerful states. The war was ended, moreover, by proposing to Germany an armistice, and peace which should be founded on certain set up a new order of right and justice. Upon those principles the peace with Germany has not only been conceived, but formulated. Upon those principles it will be executed. We can not ask the great body of Powers to propose and effect peace with Austria and establish a new basis of independence and right in the states which originally constituted the Austro-Hungarian empire and in the states of the Balkan group on prin-

ciples of another kind. "We must apply the same principles quarters that we applied in the peace the initiative for peace was taken."

GUSTAVE NOSKE



Gustave Noske, the German minister of defense, is the man who is combating the Spartacans throughout the Ger-

OBJECT TO FREE LOVE

Russ Women Refuse to Be Communized by Reds.

Whole Villages Are Raided by Men and Girls Are Abducted in the Name of the Law.

London, April 23,-The law providing for the nationalization of women in Northeast Russia has been suspended in one province as the result of popular outcry, according to informa-

tion reaching London from Stockholm. The commissary of Vladimir by decree has appointed a committee of women who are to inquire into the operations of the law and make a report with the least possible delay. His action. The system provides that every

soviet. The Krasnaya Gazeta publishes an acount of the results of nationalizatlement. It is held inconceivable that tion . The system provides that every girl on reaching the age of eighteen must register her name in the bureau of free love, after which she is compelled to select a partner from among men between nineteen and fifty years old. The law led to lamentable conusion, says the Gazeta, in

notions as to personal inviolability." A few days after the soviet's decree which women very generally ignored, two men known to nobody arrived in the town and seized the two daughters of a "well-known nonhurgeois comende," declaring they had chosen them as wives and that the girls without further ceremony must submit, as they had not observed the registration

"Comrades Rabionowsky and Guriagin," who sat as judges on the claim, lecided the men were right, and the girls were carried off. They have not since been heard of by the village folk. This, says the Gazeta, was done in the name of the nationalization of women.

Many other instances of the fantasic operation of the law, not to spenk of the inhumanities are cited by the Gazeta. Enthusiastic for nationalization, males raid whole villages, seize coung girls and demand proof that they are not over eighteen. As this proof is difficult to give, many of the dris are carried off and there have been suicides and murders as a re-

In the town of Kovrov a campaign vithout parallel since the Trojan war vas waged between the vengeful relatives of an abducted nationalized girl and her persecutors.

In this town the "register of nationalized women" was opened on December 1, but on February 1 last only two women, both over forty, and neither of whom had ever been married, registered themselves as willing, to accept the first husband the state

sent along. On the committee which is to revise he nationalization decree or to recommend its complete abrogation sits Mme, Vera Arkadieff, a bolshevik, who commanded a detachment of women soldiers during the recent operation against Admiral Kolchak's army at Perm. She has been wounded twice."

Yank Deaths Total 75,344. Washington.-Revised casualty to-

tals, announced by the War Department, placed the total of dead in the army and marine corps at 75,344, of which 33,887 were killed in action. Prisoners reported were 4,791, including 15 now reported to be held by the Bolsheviki. Of prisoners previously held by the Central Powers the recto the settlement of Europe in those ords now show 281 died during internment and 118 of doubtful status. The with Germany. It was upon the ex- grand total of wounded in the list is plicit avowal of those principles that 201,230, of whom it has been estimated more than 85 per cent returned.